

1964

approval of projects, including the conditions that the Administrator must be satisfied that sufficient funds are available for that portion of the costs which are not to be paid by the United States, that the work will be completed without undue delay, and that the sponsors have legal authority to engage in the proposed airport development.

Consistency with area development plans: The House amendment contained a provision requiring that as to both planning proposals and project applications, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency must be satisfied (as a condition precedent to his approval of any planning proposal or project application) that the project or planning proposal is "not inconsistent" with plans (existing at the time he gives his approval) of public agencies for the development of the area in which the airport is located.

The substitute agreed to in conference changes this provision to provide that the Administrator must be satisfied that the project or planning proposal is "reasonably consistent" with existing development plans of public agencies concerning the area in which the airport is situated.

The conferees agreed that requiring the Administrator to satisfy himself that a project or planning proposal is "not inconsistent" with certain area development plans could pose extremely difficult administrative problems and that the Administrator would be placed in a better position to carry out the purpose of the Federal Airport Act to develop public airports in conformity with a national plan if he could proceed with projects or planning proposals upon satisfying himself that they are "reasonably consistent" with certain area development plans.

Restriction on executive branch action: The House amendment contained a provision which provided, in effect, that, except to carry out a specific provision of the Federal Airport Act or another act of Congress, no rule, regulation, or order issued by the executive branch of the Government would apply to the construction, operation, or administration of any airport or project with respect to which grants have been or may be made under the Federal Airport Act.

The managers on the part of the Senate were unwilling to accept this provision of the House amendment and raised numerous questions as to its applicability to and effect on operations under the Federal Airport Act.

The substitute agreed to in conference omits this provision of the House amendment.

OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
TORBERT H. MACDONALD
JOHN JARMAN,
ROBERT W. HEMPHILL,
JOHN B. BENNETT,
WILLIAM L. SPRINGER,
SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
ABNER W. SIBAL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF OUR LATE, BELOVED PRESIDENT, JOHN F. KENNEDY, ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ONEONTA, N.Y.

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include a resolution.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an eloquent and moving resolution in tribute to our late, beloved, martyred President, John F. Kennedy, adopted last December by the City Council of the City of One-

onta, N.Y., in my congressional district. The resolution follows:

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Kreger, who moved for its adoption, seconded by Alderman Jeffery:

"Whereas John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States of America, has met his untimely death on November 22, 1963, at the hand of a cruel and cowardly assassin; and

"Whereas his dedication to the cause of peace and the elevation of human dignity will always be remembered by this grieving nation and the world; and

"Whereas he was a man whose private and public life was above reproach; who was sincere and equitable, honest and honorable; who was a stranger to bigotry and prejudice, and a friend of all, regardless of race, color, or creed; and

"Whereas we dedicate this meeting in memory of our martyred President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this council, when it adjourns tonight, do so in the name and on behalf of the city of Oneonta, and its citizens, with deep and sincere regret and in respect to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the late President of the United States of America; and be it further

"Resolved, That the clerk of the city of Oneonta forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the widow of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and, also, that a copy be forwarded to Hon. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, Congressman of the 35th District of the State of New York, with a request that this resolution be made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and that the clerk of the city of Oneonta spread this resolution upon the minutes of this council."

Voting ayes: Alderman Coddington, Alderman Feeney, Alderman Lettis, Alderman Matthews, Alderman Jeffrey, and Alderman Kreger.

Noes: none.

Absent: none.

Resolution duly adopted.

DEFIANCE BY SPAIN OF U.S. EFFORTS TO CUT OFF TRADE WITH CASTRO'S CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include an editorial.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post, in a recent editorial entitled "Pains With Spain," points up the defiance by Spain of U.S. efforts to cut off trade with Castro's Cuba.

Apparently Spain feels, because of our interest in securing bases in that country, we will not or should not cut off foreign aid if they continue to trade with Castro. The fact that Cuba was once a Spanish colony is hardly an excuse for aid to a Communist who stands before the world as an aggressor in Latin America. Much of the hemisphere was once a Spanish colony—including Venezuela, which has been the target of a Castro plot. Spain, by aiding Castro, is aiding in the overthrow of the government of one former colony in behalf of another. This situation could indeed get complicated.

The point, of course, is that there is no excuse for aid to Castro from Spain. And there is no connection between foreign aid, which is a gift, and the military bases in Spain, for which we pay rent, and which in turn directly support part of the Spanish economy.

I ask that the Post editorial be printed at this point in the Record.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1964]

PAINS WITH SPAIN

Spanish defiance of this country's advice on Cuban trade is making the State Department look a trifle ridiculous. But Generalissimo Franco's flirtations with Castro make the Caudillo's apologists here look even more ridiculous. How often have we heard that Franco is the West's staunchest anti-Communist, the man who saved Spain from going Red?

The truth about the Generalissimo is that he has long been one of the supreme opportunists of world diplomacy. When it suited his purpose, he worked with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy—but during the war, he remained neutral, to the vast annoyance of both Axis Powers. After the war, he switched again and began working with democratic states. In all, he extracted some \$2 billion in aid from the United States and in return permitted this country to construct some bases in Spain, but strictly on Spanish terms—no American flag flies on these installations.

Spain is no longer reliant on American aid, and Generalissimo Franco is only too well aware of the value of the Poparis base at Rota. His chief problem today is not relations with Washington, but relations with the new Europe and especially with President de Gaulle. So the shrewd Spanish leader is now reorienting Madrid's policy—defiance of American wishes is a form of international sport that will not displease the French.

Of course, the Spanish are not putting it that way. They talk instead about the deep historic ties between Spain and Cuba, and at the same time warn that any U.S. retaliation would be a violation of the agreement allowing American forces in Spain.

The Caudillo, as usual, is winning his point. The State Department, after some prodding from the Pentagon, is backing down on its threat to halt aid to Spain. Work is continuing on the Rota base, which is due to open this week. And so Spain will have American aid and Cuban trade, too. Franco's tactics recall a British journalist's description of Mussolini—that he was a knight in shining blackmail.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ROBERTS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 44, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DR. PHILIP ROSS

(Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today in support of an idea which, literally, was born in the very heart of nature, and which I believe has great merit.

Early last fall, while crabbing on Fenwick Island on the Atlantic coast, Congressman STANLEY TUPPER found himself with a companion—Dr. Philip Ross. The two men got to talking, and my colleague from Maine discovered that Dr. Ross

and he had a common goal—a desire to find out more about the state of our country's natural resources.

A proposal for our Government to conduct a continuing survey along these lines grew out of that discussion. My colleague, Mr. TUPPER, just recently introduced a bill to have the Department of the Interior carry this out. I am in enthusiastic support of the idea.

Dr. Ross, who is chief of research grants section at the National Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Md., noted in a paper supporting the proposal that the United States lags far behind other countries in the study of vegetation. The Soviet Union, for example, has set up two institutes to handle their plant classification and mapping program.

In this busy time of building cities and roads, we may tend to overlook the value and the beauty of the delicate plant, and we may forget that it is one of our Nation's basic natural resources.

Yet consider what some areas of the country have suffered because of our ignorant, impatient ravishings of this resource. Great areas of forestation have been cut away and the bare land left to blow away or slide into our rivers. I must point out here that care is being taken now, in most cases, to prevent this development, or to recover loss already incurred. Great strips of once-forested mountains have been laid clean to the rock in our Appalachian ranges by mining operations. Once there was beauty and a prospering, rich economy in that area. Now poverty and desolation, ruin and heartbreak, are its bounty.

Our intensive use of poisons in the war against insects, and our pollution of the air with auto exhaust and factory smoke have already brought the first tragic signs of a silent spring in some towns. "Silent Spring," the title of Rachel Carson's now-famous book, warning us about the danger of pesticides and pollution, is such an appropriate name for the doom our plants may face.

On the other hand, note what has happened when we have applied our understanding of nature in a rational manner—irrigation has made the desert produce, fertilizer and careful use of the soil have made our crops abundant, and tree selection and replanting have kept the forest industry from sinking into oblivion.

It is a far wiser man who treats his environment with respect, rather than as his servant.

But often, we have ravaged and ruined—and inevitably, our economy has been punished for this destruction. And often, I suspect, our behavior toward our natural resources has stemmed from ignorance of how easily the balance of nature is upset, and how the damage can be prevented.

This proposed botanical survey is something entirely new, as far as I can see, and its potential value would seem to me to be worth the effort the project would require.

Under this proposal, the Department of the Interior would be authorized to:

First. Survey and map the existing plantlife in this country,

Second. Investigate in detail the plants, soils, and environments of natural and disturbed plant communities,

Third. Publish basic research data, maps, monographs, charts and professional papers,

Fourth. Initiate taxonomic and floristic studies, and help to coordinate such studies in various colleges and universities,

Fifth. Coordinate botanical research projects of the Federal Government in order to avoid duplication of effort and conflict of interests,

Sixth. Provide botanical services to Federal agencies requiring them.

I might note that the Department of the Interior is showing a good deal of favorable interest in this proposal, and is currently studying the ideas embodied in it. A report on the Department's conclusions should not be long in coming.

This proposal would result in an intensive survey and evaluation of our natural resources. The results could be of great assistance in the formulation of policies for efficient land, water, and pesticide use. In my own State of New York, for example, a continuous search is carried on for ways to combat the water shortage New York City is facing. We need this kind of information.

And in another area, Rachel Carson's book created a stir over the danger of pesticides. Some authorities supported her strong conclusions, others disputed them. In her first chapter, the author painted a gloomy picture of a town where there was "a strange stillness." The birds had died, the farmers were unable to raise their animals, the roadsides were "lined with browned and withered vegetation," the streams were lifeless—"all the fish had died."

The author admitted that no town has been struck this hard. "Yet every one of these disasters has actually happened somewhere," she commented. She asserted that our extensive use of chemical sprays and powders against insects is having a boomerang effect—we may kill the insects, but the side effects of the poisons—on plants, soil, and water—come back to us.

Let us find out just how much danger pesticides pose. I would not like to have to say 50 years from now, as I surveyed the ruin, that I did not know it was coming. One of the specific aims of this survey would be to find what effect pesticides do have on our plants, soil and water. Do they alter the balance of our environment? Do they pollute our streams and kill our fish? Do they stunt, and deform and kill our vegetation? Do they have an effect on our health? Let us find out.

At this time, the United States has no coordinated program for research in this and other areas concerning vegetation.

As Dr. Ross has pointed out, research is also lacking on plants as indicators of geologic formations, and especially, in the field of water resources. I did not know, for instance, that a botanist can analyze a plant and from it, find information on the depth of water table and the mineral content where it grew. One might even find oil deposits through the plant-analyzing method. Very little re-

search is being carried on in this interesting area.

Data from this survey could be provided the Public Health Service, the Geological Survey, the National Park Service and other Government agencies.

I urge my fellow Congressman to consider this proposal very carefully. And I also would recommend two books for my colleagues: "Silent Spring," by Rachel Carson, and "The Quiet Crisis," by Secretary Udall.

I believe in this idea. Admittedly, it is new, and it must be explained and sold. But it should not be hard to sell because it is part of a magnificent idea—conservation of the wealth and beauty of nature. Our natural resources are priceless, and they cannot endure without our care—for man has the capacity to destroy as well as to invent and utilize.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join Congressman TUPPER in supporting this legislation, and I hope it finds the enthusiastic support of my colleagues. I am inserting a copy of this bill in the Record.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8316, lack of authority of FCC to make rules relating to the length or frequency of broadcast commercials, which was programed for today, will be called up tomorrow.

Also it is expected that on tomorrow, H.R. 5838, amending the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards, will be called up.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with personal as well as State pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the observance this year of the 100th anniversary of an institution of higher learning which institution has not only played a major role in the development of the Rocky Mountain West but also has shared its resources with the Nation and world through its 45,000 alumni as well as hundreds of thousands who have been its guests on numerous occasions both formal and informal. I refer to the University of Denver among whose alumni are the Honorable BYRON ROGERS and myself.

The university was founded as Colorado Seminary on March 5, 1864, under a territorial charter signed by the second Governor of Colorado Territory, Dr. John Evans, at a time when he and others of the 28 solid men who were the institution's first trustees had more confidence in the future of Colorado Territory than did most of the 28,000 citizens then within its borders.

Since that time, the University of Denver has become the popular name by which the degree-granting functions of Colorado Seminary are most widely known. It is, in reality, the pioneer in-